

deficit. I would just ask the gentleman, back in the 1980's when we had three tax cuts, I guess the same would hold true back then?

Mr. KINGSTON. Taking back my time, absolutely. In 1980, the total revenue is \$500,000. By 1990, it is \$8 trillion.

Mr. DOYLE. How do you explain the deficit going from \$1 trillion to \$4 trillion during that same time? The deficit quadrupled in that time.

THE REPUBLICANS' PROPOSED BUDGET WILL SEVERELY UNDERCUT THE OPPORTUNITY FOR AMERICA'S CHILDREN TO ATTEND COLLEGE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California [Ms. LOFGREN] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, I don't have a chart about tax cuts, and I do not plan to give a talk about tax cuts specifically, today, except that we have talked a lot about the need to help the middle class, and there is a big argument on whether this tax cut really helps the middle class or just the wealthy.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to talk about something that really is important to the middle class and to the working families of this country. That is the chance to make sure that your child can go to college after they get straight A's in high school. That opportunity is about to be severely undercut.

The plans in the works are to cut about \$20 billion in student loans over the next 5 years, as well as 750,000 students off the work study program.

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I would argue that these cuts are unwise, they are pennywise and pound foolish. We know that we have a lot of problems in this country, but when I think about the problems that I see in San Jose, the kids that are getting in trouble, I know that there are not kids hanging out on the street corner dealing drugs or holding weapons when they are on the honor roll.

In our country, I was on the county board of supervisors in Santa Clara County until January 4 of this year and I can attest that there is not a single "A" student in the juvenile hall. The more we put into education, the more we put into achievement for our young people, the more we will see problems resolved and a country that is full of excellence and hope instead of despair. I think the cuts that are proposed in the student loan program have a lot to do with that and I am hearing about the middle-class cuts and the \$500 per family and how that will help. I am cognizant that the cut per student that is proposed for 4 years of undergraduate education is about \$5,000, and if you have 2 kids, as is common, going to college, that is over \$10,000 in cuts that you are looking at as a family. The \$500 is not going to make it. It will take 21

years of \$500 tax credits to make it up. I know. My children are 10 and 13. I do not have 21 years to save up that money at that rate.

I heard the Speaker say that we should be a country of excellence, we should be a country that rewards those who work hard and try to get ahead, and I think back on my own life and the opportunities that this country gave to me.

I worked the night shift in a factory in my last year in high school. My parents were working people, they were great people, but they did not have a lot of money. We just barely made ends meet. Through working and through student loans and through scholarships, I was able to go to college and I was able to have a part of America that I would not have had otherwise.

I remember several years ago I was out visiting Overfelt High School in east San Jose, an area that educates the children of blue-collar families, working families, and I gave a talk to three combined classes and encouraged them to get A's in school and look ahead and go to college, and then I left. About 2 years later, I was invited back and I was talking to the students and afterwards a young girl came up to me and she said, "You changed my life." I was shocked. I did not remember her. She said, "You told me I could go to college and not to worry about how to pay for it. I have just been admitted to the University of California, I am going to major in physics and here is my honor roll." She got on the honor roll because she believed if she worked, if she got A's she would have a chance to go to college. That is what this country has been all about and that is what a \$20 billion cut in student loans will destroy.

We say that we are for the middle class. If we are for the middle class, let's take care of the thing that matters most to each of us and that is our children. Along with that, I think about the benefit for this country. After World War II, a whole generation of men were given the opportunity to go to college through the GI bill. At the time, it was looked upon as a benefit for veterans, but in fact in addition to a benefit for veterans, it was a benefit for the country, because a whole group of people whose parents were not rich had the chance to get an education, and those people became engineers, they became scientists and they built Silicon Valley and the affluence that they built through their education carried the economy of this country to this day.

If we were to put that kind of emphasis on the middle class, on the children, on the future, and our need to develop high-technology jobs and a highly skilled work force, we would not have to be worrying about the deficit or the future.

What we need to do is to invest in the future, and I would argue this and relate this story. A gentleman came to me in San Jose 2 weeks ago and said,

"Don't give me a tax break. Put it all in education. Let's give this country a future."

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 1215, CONTRACT WITH AMERICA TAX RELIEF ACT OF 1995

Mr. SOLOMON, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 104-100) on the resolution (H. Res. 128) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 1215) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to strengthen the American family and create jobs, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

H.R. 1215, TAX FAIRNESS AND DEFICIT REDUCTION ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HOKE). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. BUNNING] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. BUNNING. Mr. Speaker, I want to extend my thanks to all the Members who have worked so hard on Congress' contract with senior citizens—our commitment to bring economic equity to the older generations of Americans.

Serving as chairman of the Social Security Subcommittee and working with many of my colleagues who share my concerns about the welfare of seniors has been a fulfilling and challenging experience.

We have accomplished a lot in just 3 short months. This week we will see our efforts pay off. This week is a turning point for America's senior citizens.

On the first day of this Congress, I, along with Mr. HASTERT, Mrs. KELLY, and Mrs. THURMAN, introduced the Senior Citizens Equity Act, H.R. 8.

Four of the provisions under the Senior Citizens Equity Act have been incorporated into the Tax Fairness and Deficit Reduction Act which will be on the floor tomorrow.

The Social Security Subcommittee has worked diligently on two of these—the repeal of the 1993 Social Security tax increase and a three-fold increase in the earnings limit for Americans over age 65.

Our subcommittee held hearings and heard from real Americans—working seniors who are unduly burdened by Government policy.

That's what this contract is about—real Americans, working Americans. And giving them the ability to work and earn.

Just as important as the ability to work is the ability to keep what they have spent a lifetime building.

When we made a Contract With America, we also made a promise to senior citizens to restore financial equity and fairness.

Now we are going to keep that promise, by relieving older Americans of some of the major financial burdens